

Unit 7: Technology.	
Introduction	Grammar: The past simple of the verb “to be”. Vocabulary: Dates. Reading and listening: The first e-mail.
Grammar	Past simple: regular and irregular verbs. Pronunciation: “-ed” of regular verbs. http://esl.us.com/LESSONS/PRONUNCI/EDENDING/ED.HTM http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/radio/specials/1413_gramchallenge26/page2.shtml Reading and listening: The first TV advert, The first phone call, The first passenger flight, The first tourist in space.
Working life	Computer problems. Reading and writing: An e-mail. Listening: A computer helpline.
Real world	Computers and the Internet. Vocabulary: Computers (equipment, systems, problems, the Internet).

Unit 8: Careers.	
Introduction	Vocabulary: Career summaries. Reading and listening: Curriculum vitae and letters of application.
Grammar	Past simple: regular and irregular verbs (questions and negatives). Reading and listening: Job interviews.
Working life	Explanations.
Real world	A career story. Vocabulary: Jobs. Grammar: Irregular verbs. Reading and listening: Kao’s career.

Saying the date in English

Dates. (Las fechas)

We can say dates either with the day before the month, or the month before the day:
(Podemos decir las fechas, nombrando primero el día y luego el mes o al revés.)

The first of January / January the first.

Remember to use ordinal numbers for dates. (Recuerda que debes utilizar los números ordinales para las fechas.) (The first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the twenty-second, the thirty-first etc.)

Years (Los años)

For years up until 2000, separate the four numbers into two pairs of two: (Para decir los años hasta el 2000, separamos los números en parejas)

1965 = nineteen sixty-five 1871 = eighteen seventy-one 1999 = nineteen ninety-nine

For this decade, you need to say “two thousand and —” in British English: (Para esta década, ya no es así)

2001 = two thousand and one 2009 = two thousand and nine

Careful with the following dates: (Ten cuidado con las siguientes fechas)

1900 = nineteen hundred 1600 = sixteen hundred

Examples:

**4/5/1967 = The fourth of May nineteen sixty-seven.
May, the fourth, nineteen sixty-seven.**

Note: British and American English are different:

the second of December 2007 is written in British English like this: **2/12/07** (para los británicos, esta fecha es el dos de diciembre)

and in American English like this: **12/2/07** (para los estadounidenses, esta fecha también es el dos de diciembre, ya que el primer número corresponde al mes y el segundo al día).

Write these dates:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 5/3/1970 | 6. 7-22-85 (American English) |
| 2. 11-08-64 | 7. 10/30/1943 (American English) |
| 3. 3/15/39 (American English) | 8. 04/12/28 |
| 4. 09/04/2001 | 9. 2-2-02 |
| 5. 1-1-01 | 10. 12/01/1990 |

Past Simple of "TO BE": Exercises.

Match the verbal forms on the right with the pronouns on the left.

I /he / she / it	weren't
you/ we / they	were
I /he / she / it (neg)	wasn't
you/ we / they (neg)	was

Decide the correct form of the verb To Be in Past Simple.

- My friend Lynn and I ____ in a concert last summer in London.
a. was b. were
- Mum and dad ____ in the concert, too.
a. was b. were
- ____ you at the concert, too?
a. was b. were
- We ____ outside the stadium for 5 hours to see the singer when he arrived.
a. was b. were
- It ____ very hot and sunny.
a. was b. were
- Lynn and I ____ singing all the concert.
a. was b. were
- It ____ midnight when the concert finished.
a. was b. were
- I ____ 10 when I first saw him on TV.
a. was b. were
9. He ____ on a TV show.
a. was b. were

THE PAST TENSE

Regular verbs

Affirmative:

Form: Infinitive + ed

Examples:	walk + ed	walked
	laugh + ed	laughed
	want + ed	wanted

Note:	cry	cried	Si delante de la "y" hay una consonante: y → i
	carry	carried	

Pero: play --- played

love	loved	Si el verbo acaba en "e" sólo añade -d.
hope	hoped	

stop	stopped	Si el verbo acaba en consonante + vocal + consonante → se dobla la consonante final.
drop	dropped	

Irregular verbs

Affirmative:

Examples:	Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
	am, is	was	see	saw
	are	were	do	did
	can	could	take	took
	go	went	have	had

Regular and irregular verbs

Negative:

Form: didn't (= did not) + infinitive

He **didn't go** to her last party.

They **didn't like** his story.

BUT: **was not** (wasn't), **were not** (weren't), **could not** (couldn't), **had not got** (hadn't got)

Interrogative:

Form: did + infinitive

Did he **go** to her last party?

Did they **like** his story?

BUT: **Was** he angry? **Were** they late? **Could** they swim? **Had** they **got** a car?

Key words: yesterday, last week (month, Monday, October,...), in 1984, ago

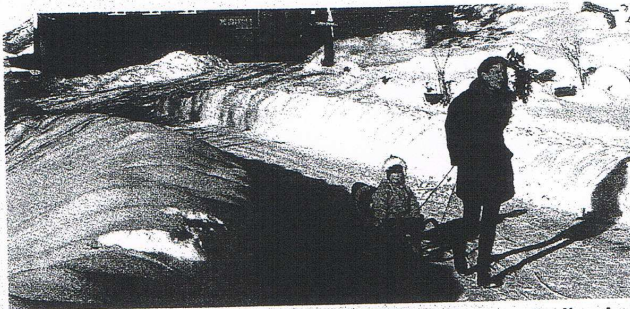
(Son palabras que indican que la frase está en pasado.)

PAST SIMPLE.			
Affirmative		Negative	Interrogative
regular	irregular		
I <u>studied</u> You studied He studied She studied It studied We studied You studied They studied	I <u>went</u> You went He went She went It went We went You went They went	I <u>didn't study/ go</u> You didn't study/ go He didn't study /go She didn't study/ go It didn't study/ go We didn't study/ go You didn't study/ go They didn't study/ go	<u>Did I study/go?</u> <u>Did you study/ go?</u> Did he study/ go? Did she study/ go? Did it study/ go? Did we study/ go? Did you study/ go? Did they study/ go?
Las formas irregulares sólo son irregulares en afirmativa .			
La -ed de las formas regulares sólo aparece en afirmativa .			

EL PASADO SIMPLE DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES.
REGLAS DE PRONUNCIACIÓN.
La -ed de los verbos regulares se puede pronunciar de tres formas:
/t/ Cuando el verbo termina en un sonido sordo. Ejemplos: lik ed , miss ed , watch ed , wash ed , laugh ed , stop ed .
/d/ Cuando el verbo termina en un sonido sonoro. Ejemplos: studi ed , lov ed , robb ed .
/Id/ Cuando el verbo termina en /t/ o /d/. Ejemplos: want ed , mend ed .

UNIDAD 12

El pasado simple (verbos regulares/irregulares)



Julie and her daughter
didn't stay at home
last weekend.

They **went** to a friend's house in the
mountains.

They **played** in the snow and **had**
a lot of fun.

- ◆ El pasado simple de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo **-ed** al infinitivo del verbo.

Ejemplo: He **played** football yesterday.

El interrogativo se forma con el auxiliar **did** + el sujeto + el verbo, sin añadirle la terminación **-ed**.

Ejemplo: **Did** he **play** football yesterday?

El negativo se forma con el sujeto + **did not/didn't** + el verbo, sin añadirle la terminación **-ed**.

Ejemplo: He **did not / didn't play** football yesterday.

Afirmativo		Negativo		Interrogativo
		Forma larga	Forma corta	
I worked	(Yo trabajé)	I did not work	I didn't work	Did I work?
You worked	(Tú trabajaste)	You did not work	You didn't work	Did you work?
He worked	(Él trabajó)	He did not work	He didn't work	Did he work?
She worked	(Ella trabajó)	She did not work	She didn't work	Did she work?
It worked		It did not work	It didn't work	Did it work?
We worked	(Nosotros trabajamos)	We did not work	We didn't work	Did we work?
You worked	(Vosotros trabajasteis)	You did not work	You didn't work	Did you work?
They worked	(Ellos/as trabajaron)	They did not work	They didn't work	Did they work?

Reglas de ortografía

- ◆ Verbos terminados en **-e** se les añade **-d**.
like - liked
- ◆ Verbos terminados en **consonante + y**, se suprime la **y** y se añade **-ied**.
study - studied
Sin embargo, a los verbos terminados en **vocal + y** se les añade **-ed**.
play - played
- ◆ Verbos terminados en **consonante-vocal-consonante**: se dobla la última consonante y se añade **-ed**.
stop - stopped **PERO:** *visit - visited*
- ◆ Verbos terminados en **l**: se dobla la **-l** y se añade **-ed**. *travel - travelled*

1

Escribe el pasado simple de los siguientes verbos en el recuadro apropiado.

laugh, tidy, travel, stay, plan, hate, cry, rob, pull, love, study, dance, kiss, drop, change, enjoy, try, live, prefer, cook, hurry

- ed

laughed

- d

- ied

consonante doble
+ ed

UNIDAD 12

El pasado simple (verbos regulares/irregulares)

Pronunciación

La terminación **-ed** se pronuncia:

- ◆ / **ɪd** / cuando el verbo termina en / **t** / **o** / **d** /.
wanted, mended
- ◆ / **t** / cuando el verbo termina en / **k** /, / **s** /, / **tʃ** /,
/ **ʃ** /, / **f** / o / **p** /.
liked, missed, watched, washed, laughed, stopped
- ◆ / **d** / cuando el verbo termina en cualquier otro
sonido.
closed, studied, loved, robbed

2

Escribe el pasado simple de los verbos en la casilla correcta y luego léelos en voz alta.

start, open, wish, look, wait, jump, carry, visit, cook, clean, end, finish, add, live, match, count, laugh, pray, kiss, type, decide, change

/ ɪd /	<i>started,</i>
/ t /	
/ d /	

YOUR TURN!

A Escribe el *Past Simple* de los verbos del cuadro en la columna correcta.

visit • plan • try • carry • dance • stop
study • live • fix • stay • practise • travel

watch-watched	change-changed	cry-cried	clap-clapped
visited			

B Completa las frases con el *Past Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The people *enjoyed* (enjoy) the party last weekend.
- The children (phone) their grandparents two days ago.
- We (plan) a trip to England last year.
- The family (stay) at home yesterday.
- Mum (fry) fish and chips for our lunch on Sunday.
- The teacher (arrive) an hour ago.

C Completa las frases con el *Past Simple* de estos verbos.

organise • visit • shop • close • invite • rain

- The student *organised* a picnic last week.
- The children their books after the lesson.
- John his neighbours to a party.
- It all day yesterday.
- We in the shopping centre all morning.
- Walter and Catherine the circus last month.

D Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas.

- clean / the car / he / last week / didn't / .
He didn't clean the car last week.
- history / the students / learn / didn't / .
.....
- the ball / didn't / kick / I / .
.....
- in the building / stay / didn't / we / .
.....
- in Scotland / live / my friends / didn't / last year / .
.....

REGULAR VERBS

Remember

He phoned yesterday. → Did he phone yesterday?

E Haz preguntas en *Past Simple* sobre estas fotos y contéstalas.
Mira las frases que hay debajo de ellas.



snow

talk on the
phone

cry



open



fry



listen to

1. it / rain / yesterday *Did it rain yesterday?*
No, it didn't. It snowed.
2. Vicky / visit her friend / on Saturday
3. Ben / cry at the film / last night
4. Michael / close the door
5. the man / fry / fish
6. the girl and boy / play music / yesterday

F Completa las preguntas con estas palabras.

Who • Where • When • What • Why

1. *When* did the lesson start?
It started at 10 o'clock.
2. did you phone me?
Because I wanted to talk to you.
3. walked to school today?
I walked to school today.
4. did you watch last night?
I watched a film.
5. did they stay yesterday?
They stayed with their grandma.

CHECK YOURSELF!



A Corrigir los errores.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Did you helped your friend? X | 4 I talk to the teacher yesterday. X |
| 2 They didn't tried to answer the question. X | 5 He did open the present? X |
| 3 We didn't listened to the story. X | 6 Why you cried? X |

UNIT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

B Elige la opción correcta.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. is a beautiful jacket.
a. That
b. Those | 6. The students football yesterday.
a. play
b. played |
| 2. Did you talk to ?
a. he
b. him | 7. Did you to Linda?
a. talk
b. talked |
| 3. I haven't got money.
a. much
b. many | 8. They didn't the door.
a. open
b. opened |
| 4. We at the shops yesterday.
a. was
b. were | 9. did you invite to the party?
a. Who
b. What |
| 5. Harry can Italian.
a. speak
b. speaking | 10. Robert and Kylie the party.
a. planed
b. planned |

El Past Simple: Verbos irregulares

Forma

Afirmativa – Muchos verbos son irregulares y no forman el **Past Simple** añadiendo la terminación **-ed** a la forma base, sino que tienen una palabra distinta como forma de pasado. Por eso hay que saberlos de memoria.

Aquí tienes los que salen en esta unidad, y al final del libro en las páginas 143-144, una lista completa.

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
begin	began	fall	fell	put	put	stand	stood
build	built	give	gave	read	read	take	took
catch	caught	go	went	ride	rode	teach	taught
come	came	have	had	run	ran	tell	told
do	did	hear	heard	see	saw	wear	wore
draw	drew	lose	lost	sit	sat	win	won
drink	drank	make	made	sleep	slept	write	wrote
eat	ate						

Negativa – Se forma con **did not** o **didn't** + la forma base del verbo, igual que los verbos regulares.

He **did not ride** his bicycle to school.

We **didn't write** letters.

Interrogativa – Las preguntas empiezan con **did**. Luego van el sujeto y el verbo en la forma base.

She **ate** five sweets.

Did she eat five sweets?

They **wore** jeans.

Did they wear jeans?

Respuestas breves: Did he write a letter? Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.

Nota: En la unidad 16 puedes repasar los usos del **Past Simple** y en la unidad 14 las expresiones temporales más usadas con todos los verbos en pasado.

YOUR TURN!

A Escribe estos verbos en **Past Simple**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. see <i>saw</i> | 5. catch |
| 2. teach | 6. make |
| 3. fall | 7. read |
| 4. write | 8. wear |

B Escribe estos verbos en **Present Simple**.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. did <i>do</i> | 5. rode |
| 2. heard | 6. sat |
| 3. put | 7. stood |
| 4. had | 8. told |

C Completa con el **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- My mum*drove*..... (drive) me to school.
- We (hear) a fantastic story last night.
- I (read) an interesting book last week.
- Bill (run) to the beach.
- The family (leave) the house an hour ago.
- Anne (take) our photo last night.
- Yesterday Mum (speak) to Grandma.
- They (sit) in the park.

IRREGULAR VERBS

F Contesta las preguntas con frases completas que sean ciertas para ti.

1. Did you ride your bike to school?
Yes, I rode my bike to school. / No, I didn't ride my bike to school.
2. Did you draw a picture yesterday?
.....
3. Did you have rice for lunch today?
.....
4. Did you do your homework last night?
.....
5. Did you read a magazine last week?
.....
6. Did you put your key in your bag this morning?
.....

G Escribe las frases en interrogativa y negativa.

1. The class got a prize in the competition. *Did the class get a prize in the competition?*
The class didn't get a prize in the competition.
2. The woman came home at 7.00 pm.
3. You went to Paris last week.
4. She took her brother to the park yesterday.
5. The dog slept on my bed last night.

H Ordena las palabras para formar preguntas correctas.

1. hear / you / the bell / did / when / ?
When did you hear the bell?
2. did / what / see / you / film / last night / ?
.....
3. told / who / you / that story / ?
.....
4. put / where / my bag / I / did / ?
.....
5. get / you / did / how / to the cinema / ?
.....

CHECK YOURSELF!

A Corrige los errores.



- 1 Your father built a wall yesterday? **X**
- 2 Did they lost the basketball game? **X**
- 3 The girl didn't wore a dress to school. **X**
- 4 When did she maked' soup? **X**
- 5 The cats drinks the milk in the bowl. **X**
- 6 We did know the answer. **X**

UNIT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

B Elige la opción correcta.

1. Are you for me?
a. wait
b. waiting
2. Are there shops in your street?
a. some
b. any
3. The film is 3 o'clock.
a. at
b. on
4. you drive last year?
a. Can
b. Could
5. Who your car?
a. wash
b. washed
6. Sarah French last year.
a. teach
b. taught
7. Did you my brother?
a. see
b. saw
8. I didn't your pen.
a. take
b. took
9. Where did you that hat?
a. buy
b. bought
10. My dad me a present yesterday.
a. give
b. gave